

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

VOL. XXI.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1862.

NUMBER 51.

## MAN'S COMMON LOT.

America's Greatest Statesman Preparing for Death.

## LIFE'S SANDS RUNNING LOW.

Disease Aggravated by the Loss of Loved Ones—The Plumed Knight Keeps Courage in His Last Battle A Growing Weakness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Blaine, Jr., said to-night that his yesterday was resting comfortably, and that if there was any change in his condition, it was for the better. He said that there was no foundation for the rumor that the family was apprehensive. It was true that his father was a sick man, and while he kept his bed his friends were naturally anxious. But there was no cause for alarm. Mr. Blaine said that as soon as his father's condition permitted the family would leave Washington, but it was not yet decided where they would go. Their first plan of going to southern California might yet be carried out.

Inquiry of Mr. Blaine's residence this evening elicits simply his response through an attendant that "Mr. Blaine's condition is about the same." From another source it is learned that his condition is less favorable than it was this morning. Although there is no danger, apparently, of an immediate fatal termination of his illness, there is no doubt that Mr. Blaine is a very sick man and his present condition creates the gravest fears.

It is, in fact, so serious that it is said to be only a possibility of his recovering sufficiently to attend to his removal to a milder climate. A person qualified to speak by reason of relationship with the family says: "It is only within the last four days that Mr. Blaine's family have fully realized that the sense of his life are rapidly running out." At no period of its declining health, for some time past has Mr. Blaine failed to appear that he was stricken with disease that must sooner or later terminate fatally, but with a splendid courage characteristic of the man, he has carefully guarded the secret from his family and, preferring his dying public and private.

"Mr. Blaine's disease is of the kidneys. These organs, being the weakest, become congested whenever he takes cold. Mr. Blaine is at present suffering from a cold contracted while out driving a few days ago. His throat and lungs are immensely affected.

"That which alarms his family and friends most is that upon the occurrence of every relapse, such as the one from which he is now suffering, his vital powers show less and less recuperative energy. As a matter of fact, Mr. Blaine is growing weaker and weaker as the days go by. He is much emaciated, as compared with his condition six or seven days ago.

"Not quite recently Mr. Blaine has not felt inclined to discuss the subject of death. Now he speaks upon the subject freely, is preparing for the end, and is becoming reconciled to the coming lot of man. A loving father, the death of three children within a comparatively brief period has seriously struck him and his grief has dimmed the progress of the mind, with which he is affected.

A MORE FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—The reports that James G. Blaine is dead, have not been received, with much credence, by a resident of this city who has been in contact with the Blaine family for years.

When a reporter called upon this gentleman to-day to ascertain the condition of Mr. Blaine, he said: "It is surprising how these reports are going around. Last week he went out riding again, the advice of his physician. Mr. Blaine contracted a very bad cold and his condition became serious.

Thursday, following Dr. Jaroway and another physician who understands Mr. Blaine's health, went to Washington. They left him in a fair improve condition, but concluded that the news of the visit did not reach the public until a day or so ago and straightway rumors began to fly.

"Mr. Blaine's health is not now in Washington and, believe Mr. Blaine's condition is improving. It was a severe cold, which he contracted, and of course must necessarily keep him ill for a time. These reports are rather annoying to the family."

The same gentleman says he does not believe Mr. Blaine has become a Catholic.

## World's Fair Opening Ceremonies.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—Appropriate ceremonies will be observed at the opening of the World's Fair on May 1, notwithstanding the refusal of the executive committee of the local board to vote any more money for the purpose. President-elect Cleveland will be invited to make the opening address and to start the World's Fair machinery. "No great amount of money will be required," said Congressmen Keenly, "for the programming we intend to have. There is no expense in a trip of the President of the United States. The railroad companies will undertake the service of as many private cars over their lines as we want to have. Its entertainment in Chicago will be undertaken by citizens who will, for a nominal fee, receive a premium. The music we will require will not be regularly under contract with the fair from May 1. The other items of expense are very small, so no great appropriation will be required. There will be very pleasant ceremonies attending the opening and there is no question about it."

The council of administration to-day approved the speech awarded by the director-general to Miss Alice Hart for an exhibit of Irish industries. There will now be two exhibits of Irish industries, the other to be prepared by the Irish Industries Association, from which Miss Hart claims she was frozen out. Her exhibit will be confined chiefly to lace and other such fabrics.

## For Arizona's Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Governor Murphy of Arizona is in Washington strongly urging the immediate admission of the territory into the union. He contends that Arizona

has a population which is unquestioned. The people of the territory under legislative sanction have a ready framed a constitution for a state, which was submitted to a vote of the people and adopted by a large majority, and an admission bill based upon the constitution as adopted, is now pending before the Senate committee on territories, is having been passed through unanimously. No race or religious prejudice, he says, exists, effecting social or educational conditions in Arizona, and he says no facts are difficult to understand with self-government should be denied. It would not be by a gross injustice, but, in this, a very serious administrative mistake for the pending admission act to be allowed to sit at suspense. Politically, the governor says, the territory is safe, but the people of the territory are unanimous for admission, regardless of politics, and it is generally conceded that admission can only be prevented for a short time. He says that New Mexico should be so admitted.

## SENATOR GIBSON DEAD.

The Life and Public Services of a Distinguished Louisiana.

FOR SENATORS, ATC., Dec. 15.—Senator Gibson died at 3 P.M. this afternoon.

General Lee Gibson was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, where he was born September 10, 1822. His education was acquired at the University of Lexington and at Yale. He subsequently took the law course at Tulane University, Louisiana. In 1855 he was tendered the office of secretary of legation at Madrid, but declined. At the beginning of the civil war he was sent to the governor of Louisiana, and entered the confederate army, where he rose to the rank of captain, and to that of major-general, commanding a division. At the close of the war he returned to civil pursuits, was president of the board of administrators of Tulane University, one of the administrators of the Florida Memorial University at New Orleans; a trustee of the Memphis Education fund; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and a fellow of the American Academy. Besides discharging the duties of these positions, he enjoyed a profligate and unscrupulous life. At no period of its declining health, for some time past has Mr. Blaine failed to appear that he was stricken with disease that must sooner or later terminate fatally, but with a splendid courage characteristic of the man, he has carefully guarded the secret from his family and, preferring his dying public and private.

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## REP. B. C. A. S. CONFERENCE.

The Democratic Wolf Wants to Protect the Populist Sheep.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Wm. Mr. Sherman called the Republican caucus to order this morning there was an absence larger than that of the other day. Those senators who participated in the discussion were Neusta, Sanders, Perkins, Devois, Warren, Mansfield, Churchill, Root, Hale, Lawry, Morris, Carey and Sherman. The western members continued the line of discussion entered upon at the caucus of last Tuesday, and showed, as they agreed, that the Democratic "steering committee" up no nomination demand, make my eloquent and convincing speech. The paper was among the fellow senators and exerted considerable influence in the shaping of legislation.

## AN EXCITING DELIBERATION.

WASHINGON, Dec. 15.—At a cabinet meeting held in the Elsey to-day M. Bourgeoise, minister of justice, announced that he would, or pose in the examination of disputes the proposal of M. Pourquier de Boissier to invest the Panama investigation committee with judicial powers.

In the chamber of deputies to-day the government demanded the immediate discussion of the proposals of M. Boissier. M. Brisson, president of the Panama commission, strongly urged that the commission should be invested with judicial powers, and the secy. M. Rizet, the new premier, and M. Bourgeoise, the minister of justice, in several language for opposing the proposition. M. Bourgeoise answered in a sharp and temperate tone, giving the reasons why the government opposed the proposition. The debate was the most exciting one of the session, and the voice of some of the Republicans to break up the government was so manifest that it disgusted many of the Republicans who might otherwise have voted for M. Boissier's proposal. Upon a division being taken the government was supported by a vote of 422 to 22. Upon the vote of 272 to 25 refused to discuss the Boissier cause. This action was tantamount to a vote of confidence in the government.

## THE STORY OF A CONSCIENTIOUS PRIEST.

RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., Dec. 15.—A sensation created by the Canton mineral deposits in Catholic church fires here. On Friday B. Caro, a veteran 68 years of age, died and the funeral service was held in St. Joseph's Catholic church Sunday. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning Father Arpin, the pastor, went into the church and found before him good Tom B. Caro in his usual costume, but with a face black as carbon. He called to the priest a few moments and then disappeared. Father Arpin told these facts to his congregation Sunday. Caro had once been a Catholic, but for years and fifteen left the church and its priests. At his death Father Arpin said his punishment had come about through his contempt of his sins at confession and receiving the first communion in a state of sin. Father Jones spoke for two hours.

M. A. of the Belgian delegation spoke in favor of his own plan, which proposes international agreements for the purchase, under a common account, of stocks of silver against which treasury notes shall be issued by the contracting states, none of which will be obliged to coin the silver thus purchased or to modify its existing legislation, the treasury notes to have international circulation. In the course of his speech, Y. A. also complained of the obstructive tactics of the British delegates.

Senor Orman, of the Spanish delegation and M. Radovolki, of the Russian delegation, urged the American delegates not to press the portfolio of the obstructive tactics of the British delegates.

Short speeches were made by Professor Andrews and Senator Allison, of the British delegation. Senator Allison spoke with some warmth. He said that he and his colleagues did not ask for a vote on the main question. They fully appreciated the concordia which the question had been approached by all sections of the conference. The proposals already presented to the conference were, as such, a concordia that they would adopt, impose a heavy burden upon America. The American delegates could not make concessions without compensating amends. He believed that the rates ratio between gold and silver was 15 to 1, and he wished to repeat that if there was any intention to resume the conference after the United States would be willing to go as far as possible with the regard to its own just interests to satisfy the expectations of Europe. He promised that the United States would accept any scheme that was fairly proposed.

The next day the session, to be resumed, will be held on Tuesday.

## A KANSAS BANK CLOSED.

Newton, Kan., Dec. 15.—The National bank of Newton closed its doors this morning.

A notice posted out to read that the bank is in the hands of the government examiner. The officers, E. B. Park, president, and E. L. Paris, cashier, are to be removed.

The bank was closed Nov. 2, 1860, in

failure involving banks at Gutrie, White Water and other places. In July, 1862, it was reopened under an agreement with the depositors.

## KILLED BY THE CABE CAR.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Emmanuel Brunswick, a wealthy manufacturer of San Francisco, Cal., was killed this evening at Madison and State streets, while trying to board a streetcar train. He was walked under the front of the car, and the guard struck him in the side, crushing severally. One of his ribs was driven through his heart. Mr. Brunswick was unconscious when picked up and died an hour later.

Senator Morrill also made a strong speech in which he deprecated the assertions made by the Democrats and urged that the Republicans do whatever might be necessary to make plain the fact that such assertions were based upon assumptions of the most violent character and insulting to the integrity and honesty of the Republican party.

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## OVER THE BORDER.

Outlaws Attack, a Detachment of Mexican Soldiers.

## A FIGHT AT SAN JUANICO.

A Captain, a Lieutenant and Several Soldiers Killed—The Bandits Returned to the United States With Their Booty.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 23.—The news that a regiment of Catarino Garza's army had started a campaign against Mexico, created much excitement at military headquarters here to-day, and among the Mexican population of San Antonio. The last communication in office news received here of the battle near San Ignacio was contained in the following telegram to Dr. Francisco Ortega, the Mexican consul here: "Morning."

Two La Junta, Mex. co., Dec. 23.—On the 20th inst., at about 12 o'clock noon, over 100 revolutionaries took by surprise the detachment of our troops at San Ignacio, attacking the camp, killing a gaudy lieutenant and several soldiers. Afterwards the bandit force crossed into Texas, carrying with them fifty horses and saddles belonging to the detachment. They returned by the San Juanico crossing of the Rio Grande river, through which they came. It is known that Dr. John R. Dunn was one of the leaders.

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It is the opinion of Capt. John G. Burkhardt, Capt. Chase, Hunt of the Third U. S. Cavalry, who are here now attending to the wounded, that the bands of Mexicans, Indians, and Negroes, San Ignacio, were sent to San Juanico to help them in their fight, giving a similar account of the fight. There is a large force of United States deputy marshals from Ralston and Rio Grande City on their way to the scene of the fight. The United States troops at Fort Ringgold and Fort McIntosh have also been ordered out to help keep the field until the lawless bands are captured or have dispersed.

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There was a meeting at the Saline Wagon Freight attended by about two thousand persons, including many deputies, for the purpose of protesting against the Panama scandal. A number of Socialists disturbed the proceedings and there were several fights. Finally a crack was exposed and created a panic. The meeting dissolved in disorder.

The fact has caused a tremendous sensation. The Gaussian morning gives details of Reinhard's last hours. It appears that Reinhard, after an interview with Rouvier and Herz, who are hope gone of any escape from exposure and probably from a severe and disgruntled legal penalty for his share in the Panama frauds went back alone at midnight and wrote several letters. After writing these Baron Reinhard destroyed a number of documents. Then he swallowed poison, which he had prepared, and lay down to die about 1 o'clock in the morning.

Mister Rouvier has been summoned to give evidence before the Panama investigating commission of the number of certificates Herz has also been summoned, but it is doubtful whether he will appear. M. Clemenceau, editor of *La Justice*, distinctly denies the issue that M. Herz used the columns of *Le Journal* to put his new enterprises. He admits that Baron Reinhard and M. Rouvier successively visited him on the night before Reinhard's death, but he was not out, did not see them. M. Rouvier had explained to him the story of the chamber that Baron Reinhard was being driven mad by the campaign organized by the papers against him, and it was for him a question of life or death, and he had wished that M. Rouvier would encourage him to see M. Herz, and to induce him to use his influence to stop the trial. According to M. Rouvier, with the baron and accompanied by M. Clemenceau, visited M. Herz. M. Herz declared that he could not provide the services required.

The Panama investigating committee has learned that in 1888 Baron Reinhard handed to Tieze & Co. a check for \$3,000,000 francs drawn on the Bank of France. This check was drawn by the Panama Canal company and cashed by Tieze & Co. who gave Baron Reinhard in exchange for it twenty-six checks, enough to make up the sum total of the large check. It was found that they were all payable to bearer, and the payees will be called upon to explain their connection with the transaction. Two of the checks were for \$100,000 francs, one was for \$40,000 francs, one for \$35,000 francs, one for \$30,000 francs, one for \$25,000 francs, one for \$20,000 francs, four for \$10,000 francs each, while the remainder were drawn for sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$2,000 francs.

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**Chasing the Bandits.**

Kansas City, Dec. 23.—To-night that was reported to have occurred between cowboys and rustlers took place on the South Dakota side of the line. The stock which was run last week is thought to be the property of Prof. [Dr.] D. [D.] men, who have large herds grazing in the valleys of the Missouri and North Park of the Colorado. The rustlers are still in pursuit of the rustlers, who have fled into the Bad Lands, where it is difficult to find them. A hundred head of cattle which ran off the range Saturday have been recovered, the rustlers having been compelled to leave them in their flight.

## A SANTA FE WRECK.

An Eastbound Passenger Train Meets With an Accident.

Kansas City, Dec. 23.—Eastbound Santa Fe passenger train No. 2, which left Kansas City at 8:30 this morning, went through a bridge between Canon and Troy, only a mile east of here. The baggage car and one coach went through into the creek and several passengers are reported badly hurt.

It is expected that the baggage man was killed outright, but as the wires are all down on account of to-day's storm it is impossible to get details. To-night the Santa Fe is sending all trains via the Wabash to a station in Indiana. The officials here are in full alarm over the accident. Superintendent McClellan has gone to the scene of the wreck and the wounded will doubtless be brought to this city to-morrow. It is impossible to get any more details to-night.

## ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Kansas City, Dec. 23.—A special to The Times from Laredo, Tex., says that twenty-five men were killed and several wounded in Saturday's battle between Texan soldiers and the revolutionists, which occurred near Nuevo Laredo. Of these twenty were soldiers and the remaining five were revolutionists.

## ANOTHER GANG OF DESPERATES.

Olathe, Kan., Dec. 23.—For some weeks past a new gang of desperados has been forming in the Indian Territory. It has for its object the robbing, if not exacting the ransom, made by the Dalton gang. Prominent among the members of this new gang are Henry Starr, a Cherokee, and two white men named Jackson and Crittenden. Numerous cases of horse-stealing, three hold-up robberies and one killing comprise the record of these bandits up to date. The last attack occurred to-day, when Boyd Wilson was shot while trying to arrest Starr. The robbery occurred about sixteen miles southwest of this city on Wolf creek. Wilson and Pacific Express Detective W. C. Dickey started out to catch Starr this afternoon. They came upon him in an openning and Starr, when called upon to throw up his hands, answered by challenging his Winchester at the others. Wilson only shot once, as his gun would not work, and he fell dead. Starr escaped without a scratch. When Dickey was doing during this time cannot be ascertained as yet, Dickey to Wilson's fury to Laramie. It will be sought by his relatives. Wilson was from St. Louis and was counted one of the bravest athletes in the territory. Deputy-marshal Brown, who led the attack when the notorious Ned Christie was wiped out, is after the Starr gang.

## MRS. MAYBRICK'S CONDITION.

London, Dec. 23.—The Baroness de Rothschild, wife of the English banker, died yesterday morning at her residence in Grosvenor Gardens, London. She was writing to the Post Office, says of Mrs. Maybrick: "My daughter has rallied and can now retain food, and is able to whisper to me a lot." Yesterday she told the nurse that mother was the best medicine. She says she has tried, bravely to get her share of the work imposed upon her by the prison authorities and had not expected different treatment, but every few weeks the fell ill, and out of three years that she has been in prison two have been spent in the hospital. In December, 1881, an attack of influenza very unfeigned, her strength, and her courage being followed by hemorrhage, made it necessary to take her for cure. Nevertheless she hopes her life will be preserved.

The carriage says she will see her daughter,

which is due to return from Scotland.

Another French Cabinet Crisis.

Paris, Dec. 23.—Another ministerial crisis is impending. M. Rouvier, minister of finance, went to the *Élysée* this morning and presented his resignation. The greatest excitement prevails, and it is believed that a complete reorganization of the cabinet may follow. The new trouble may even involve a presidential crisis. The upheaval is due to the exposure of M. Rouvier's connection with the Panama scandal. It now appears that he was so closely connected with Reinhard as to have been present with M. Herz at his final interview with Reinhard just previous to the baron's death. This secret M. Rouvier has been carrying in his breast ever since that tragic event, and the exposure of

## WALTER WELLAY ASKS AND ANSWERS HIS QUESTIONS.

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It's for You If You Like It! If You Are Lucky You May Make Money Some Politicians Who Have Been Especially Fortunate.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Does politics pay? This is a question often asked. The answer is contradictory. It does not, if it does not. It all depends on your kind of profit. It is like fishing—it's fun if you like it, whether you have good or not, but it's more fun if you catch a fat fish.

As a means of getting along in the world, acquiring fortune, laying up a reserve for the family after one's death, or providing for the wet days which may come with one yet lives it is as into a cushion and a snare. There are exceptions to all rules, but here and there a man who makes politics pay from a financial point of view. Once in a while you will hear of a man who draws the capital prize in a lottery or gets rich playing games of chance or following the races, but he is only one out of ten thousand. So it is in politics.

Let me tell you of a few of the lucky ones. I know of just enough exceptions to prove the rule: Mr. Cleve and his wife, for instance, have good fortune.

So it went—some a little cheaper, others still more costly. My friend wanted to spend no more than \$250 a month and wanted three rooms, and in order to get what he wanted at that price had to go to a hotel which is not considered first class, though comfortable.

Of course one may keep house in Washington about as cheaply as in any large city. But congressmen who have their own homes in the states, and who have to be here only a part of the year, do not care to let up another domestic establishment. Nor is there any economy in so doing. Even if one gives up the old home and goes to Washington, a congressman's salary is barely sufficient to make both ends meet. From \$75 to \$100 a month must go for a house, \$40 for servants, and if one wants to live in anything like comfort \$80 for a carriage. A salary of \$2,000 a month disappears like a snowdrift in April.

Every cabinet minister in Washington spends more money each year than his salary brings him. Attorney General Miller will leave Washington \$35,000 poorer than when he came. I hear Secretary Noble told me he has spent two dollars in Washington for every one his government has paid him. This thing will have to come to an end some time," he added. "I am often surprised that our government is administered as honest as it is, considering the cost of living in Washington and the small salaries paid by the government."

"The truth of it is, official life in this city is no place for a poor man. Temptation is thrown in his way at every turn, and the wonder is that so few succumb to it. Unless we change our ways and pay decent salaries the day will soon come when we shall have either a corrupt government or a government to which none but rich men will dare aspire to place in it. Neither is desirable."

"It is time already that in forming a new cabinet a president should be confined to men well to do. President Cleveland, for instance, had to leave \$20,000 a year in savings when he came to Washington."

"There are few better lawyers in this country than President Harrison.

Mr. Bates has made money out of politics. When he came to Congress thirty years ago he had to borrow money to live, while his salary was \$2,000 out of his salary in four years, and this is five times as much as he was worth when he was elected to the cabinet.

There is no reason why he shouldn't add rapidly to his present fortune after leaving the White House. He will, after a rest of a few months, resume the practice of law in Chicago. His specialty in the future, as in the past, will be railroad cases. His prestige will now be so great as to enable him to serve only as advisory counsel, and to none but burdensome fees. I shall be much surprised if General Harrison's income during the next five years falls below the salary which he has enjoyed as president. There are few better lawyers in this country than President Harrison.

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There is no man in this country for whom Mr. Cleveland has greater admiration than General Patrick Collins, of Boston. Mr. Collins is too poor to take a place in the new president's ministry, and some years ago deliberately retired from public life in order that he might make some money for himself and family. After he gets rich, and is making rapid progress in that direction, he may conceive of re-entering politics. The same thing is true of ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio. I fear that Mr. Cleveland would like to have Mr. Dickinson in his cabinet again, but Mr. Dickinson has had one taste of official life in this city, and he says he is not rich enough to afford the luxury again.

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Comparatively few have any comprehension as to the magnitude of the enterprise, and it is almost impossible to realize how rapidly the work is going on.

The site contains 60 acres, ninety of which is water. The main portion is known as Jackson park and contains 589 acres, having a frontage on Lake Michigan of one and three-quarters miles.

Visitors can thus take passage on the lake and have a magnificent view of the buildings and landscape.

The principal building covers forty-four acres, and in addition to this are the department buildings and the homes of the various states and foreign nations, which altogether aggregate 150 acres.

Double the immensity of the Paris exposition and is three times larger than the one held in Philadelphia.

The great span of the machinery hall in the Paris building was 330 feet, while ours is 375, while the dimensions of the building is 1800 feet by 800, which is the largest ever constructed for this purpose.

Then we have Agricultural Hall, which is imposing proportions, to contain the finest specimens of our agricultural products and fruits of all kinds. There is a separate building for forestry.

We have a magnificent building for the display of our mines. Pleasing indeed is Horticultural Hall, whose spacious floors and walls will be seen the finest display ever made. All women's work will have a good display in the woman's building.

The expense of such an enterprise is enormous. The Paris exposition cost about \$9,500,000, and ours it is expected will cost between \$8,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Mr. Cleve then showed how this amount was raised by the various sources of revenue. In concluding he said:

"Let us hope and believe that we will have the grandest representation the world has ever seen. Let us do by our arts and industries, any, everything that tends to the elevation of humanity."

Mr. S. M. Buzzard came in from his ranch east of the city yesterday. He reports the sheep coming through the winter very nicely so far. He has about seventeen hundred head on hand now.

Mr. Buzzard says there are not over one-half the sheep in the county that there was ten years ago, and he believes 15,000 pounds of wool were raised in El Paso the past year. It is all on account of the destruction of the ranges.

Something About the Fair.

Denver News.

The People's Exposition was crowded to its utmost capacity last night to listen to an address on the World's Fair by President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande.

Pastor Clegg in introducing Mr. Jeffery reminded those present that that distinguished gentleman was at one time a poor lad, who by his own industry and hard work had elevated himself to his present high position.

"When our friend Mr. Clegg," began the speaker, "asked me to say something to you about the World's Fair, I at first thought to confine myself to the Columbian exposition of 1893. On further reflection, however, I thought that by telling you of our own enterprise only it would not enable you to form any conception of its magnitude. So a comparison of our own with the Paris exposition of 1889 would be proper."

"Expositions seem to have originated in France. The first was held in Paris in 1789, and since then have been held at various intervals. In 1851 the first international exposition was held in London, in which Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria, took a leading part."

Mr. Jeffery then named the principal attractions held since that time, giving interesting facts about the acreage of the buildings, the number of exhibitors and the number of visitors.

"The Paris exposition of 1889 can properly be called the greatest ever held. The acreage of its buildings amounted to over seventy-five, the number of its exhibitors 60,000, and it is estimated that over 28,000,000 people visited it. The Eiffel tower, rising with its gracefulness far above the surrounding buildings, was the first thing to attract and rive attention. Arriving there, the scene presented a combination of grand, scale and architectural beauty that it is impossible to describe with any degree of justice."

The speaker gave a vivid description of his impression of the fair, the location and structure of the buildings, with their tasteful architecture, and the gorgeous display and decorations of the interior. He also referred to the great objects derived from it, in advancing the study of literature, history, physical and natural sciences, geography, political economy, legislation and commerce.

Referring to the Columbian Exposition, he said: "The plan and scope of our great enterprise exceeds the magnitude of all its predecessors combined. It is almost incredible that a country unknown 100 years ago, and a nation scarcely over 100 years old, should show the world a display of progress never before equaled. The growth of our country will be creditably represented in the late city on the shores of Michigan. Chicago is the pearl of our glorious land, the second metropolis, chosen by the nation as its place to hold the exposition, and nobly has she met all requirements. The site selected was one of sand and marsh three years ago, and it can be truly said that it was created in all its beauty by the work of the engineer and the architect."

"Comparatively few have any comprehension as to the magnitude of the enterprise, and it is almost impossible to realize how rapidly the work is going on. The main portion is of which is water. The main portion is known as Jackson park and contains 589 acres, having a frontage on Lake Michigan of one and three-quarters miles. Visitors can thus take passage on the lake and have a magnificent view of the buildings and landscape.

The principal building covers forty-four acres, and in addition to this are the department buildings and the homes of the various states and foreign nations, which altogether aggregate 150 acres. Double the immensity of the Paris exposition and is three times larger than the one held in Philadelphia.

The great span of the machinery hall in the Paris building was 330 feet, while ours is 375, while the dimensions of the building is 1800 feet by 800, which is the largest ever constructed for this purpose.

Then we have Agricultural Hall, which is imposing proportions, to contain the finest specimens of our agricultural products and fruits of all kinds. There is a separate building for forestry.

We have a magnificent building for the display of our mines. Pleasing indeed is Horticultural Hall, whose spacious floors and walls will be seen the finest display ever made. All women's work will have a good display in the woman's building.

The expense of such an enterprise is enormous. The Paris exposition cost about \$9,500,000, and ours it is expected will cost between \$8,000,000 and \$20,000,000.









## HOME AND TRAVEL.

WHAT OUR PEOPLE ARE DOING  
FOR ENTERTAINMENT.

A Review of the Social Event of the Season, the Parker-Metcalf Wedding—Other Events of the Week in Colorado Springs Society.

Colorado Springs differs from almost any other city in America in its social features, in that its seasons are not distinctly marked. It is true that the amusements of the season vary, but it is so situated that it is a pleasure to reside here all the year round. There are those who prefer it as a summer residence, and those who prefer it in the winter, while there are hundreds who cannot make up their minds whether the spring or the autumn seasons are the most delightful. Therefore we do not find our people of wealth and leisure hurrying away with the first warm days to their Newports and Narraganset bays, and in the autumn, to their Limericks or to Florida. They have those all combined in one right at home. Whether amid mid-winter are the gayest social seasons at the foot of Pike's Peak. In the summer the city is filled with people gathered from the four quarters of the globe, representing the wealth and fashion of most of the American cities, but especially of the west. At that time the resort hotels are very gay, the Casino is open and busy, concerts, picnics and rides are beacons of the day. With the numerous strangers crowding all public places, society functions are perhaps a little informal at that season but are the brighter for that.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Moore are pleasantly located with Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Kieffer at the Episcopal rectory.

Mr. George Webster, of Wichita, Kan., comes this week to spend the holidays with relatives and friends in Colorado. Mrs. Charles and James Cox, representatives of a wealthy Cleveland family, are spending the winter at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Keating entertained the El Paso County Medical society Wednesday evening at their handsome new home on Cascade avenue. The firm is also engaged in the erection of two government buildings in Iowa, upon which payments are due and it is stated that their assignment is made to enable them to borrow money from the bank to proceed with the work.

It is so stated that the assignment was made in order to subvert the garnishment of a sub-contractor on the High school who was important for his money. Groves & Luckett claim that this man has not yet completed his contract and they refuse to pay him until he does. The school board announce that they will see to it that no proper bid is not paid and that no woman loses her money.

Captain and Mrs. DeCoursey and their three daughters are spending the winter in California. This is one of the pleasantest houses in the city this winter, and removes a very bright, young added to the season's festivities.

The regular meeting of the Monday Evening Club will be held at the residence of Mr. A. T. Jones, 223 North Cascade, next Monday at 7 P.M. Mr. C. W. Janes will read a paper on the "Studies of Mining," to be followed by discussion.

A prettier ceremony than the Parker-Metcalf wedding could hardly be imagined, and surely a bride never went forth with more favorable omens for a church full of interested friends, gazing at the pealing from an organ, two hundred preachers to perform the ceremony and charming bridesmaids.

There was a great turnout of the society of the city. There were very many handsome gowns worn by the ladies and it was a full dress event throughout. The dress worn by Mrs. D. Metcalf was very becoming. It was a steel gray, crystal cord silk with trimmings of velvet and crystals. Diamonds were appropriate worn with the costume. The bridesmaids were very pleasingly gowned alike, and presented a very pretty picture as they moved slowly up the aisle.

One of the most charming girls in the entire assembly was the maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Kieffer. She was very handsomely attired in a white satin gown and her beautiful pink and white complexion made her one of the most popular and admired of the party.

The bride's place is the most difficult of all. She is the cynosure of all eyes in this case, however, she bore it remarkably well, looking neither to the right nor left but straight at the deans who awaited her at the chancel. With her long veil descending in graceful lines from her head, she looked every inch a bride and one to cause admiration among all beholders.

A very pleasant and unique feature was the gate at the end of the aisle which swung open to receive the bridal party as it went forward. Another good idea was the placing of a long band of ribbon across the entrance to the pews to prevent unnecessary bustle in going out. This is a fashion much in vogue in the East and seems to be copied here also.

The ceremony of betrothal is impressive and yet beautiful. The passing of the ring and the giving in marriage are perhaps the most interesting parts of the ceremony. In this case the appurtenances of both bride and groom were given in a clear and distinct voice and entirely satisfactory to the guests. The bride's music and well modulated tones were heard throughout the room.

Mr. Parker, the groom, came from New York to this city a few years ago for his health, like a great many other people. The good-sized fortune which he is understood to possess is largely the result of his own energy and persistence and good business ability. He is a genial gentleman with many fine traits of character and very popular among his associates.

The bride is the second daughter of Orlando Metcalf, Esq., and is a bright and charming woman. It is understood

that the wedding trip is to California, V. Frances, Flagstaff, Arizona; Wm. Howe, N.Y.; Rev. C. W. Feister, Joliet; A. F. Price, Euclid, Ohio; E. Van Zeeck, Denver; Geo. L. Parker, N.Y.; W. H. Jones, St. Paul; O. Yerxa, Jr., Denver; John McDonough, Greeley, Colo.; Mrs. J. C. Cleaves; S. B. Evans, Colorado, Colo.; Edson Smith, Leadville; W. E. Devore, Glenwood Springs; George Jones, Chicago; George W. E. Y. Lowe, Mass.

Mrs. Ernest Whitney, whose recital took place at the First Congregational Church, has a faculty of getting up very entertaining concerts. To ensure they are a most witty vocalists, and such conductors are comparatively rare and a large audience always lends to them. Then,

there is the added attraction of a party of charming matrons dressed in costly gowns and one must needs be gratified only too soon. The question seems to present itself, "Why is it that there is such a scarcity of good male singers in the town?" Is it because the men are not willing to spare the time for practice? Outside the Episcopalian club and a few others, there are scarcely any gentlemen whose voices are heard in public. Perhaps Mrs. Whitney can solve the problem.

Groves & Luckett's Affairs.

Messrs. Groves & Luckett, of St. Louis, the contractors on the new High school building, have made an assignment of their assets in this city to the First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

The school board will owe the firm \$2000 at the acceptance of the new building, which will take place in a few days.

The firm is also engaged in the erection of two government buildings in Iowa, upon which payments are due and it is stated that their assignment is made to enable them to borrow money from the bank to proceed with the work.

It is so stated that the assignment was made in order to subvert the garnishment of a sub-contractor on the High school who was important for his money. Groves & Luckett claim that this man has not yet completed his contract and they refuse to pay him until he does. The school board announce that they will see to it that no proper bid is not paid and that no woman loses her money.

Death of Helen Warren.

Miss Helen A. Warren died in this city, Dec. 1, 1892. She was the sister of Miss A. A. Warren, well known and highly esteemed by all the older residents of the town.

Miss Helen Warren had been an invalid for fifteen years and during that time had adopted a remarkable degree of mental strength and activity.

Few persons in good health enjoy life more than she, and her suffering was

quietly, bravely, and cheerfully borne.

By reason of her delicate health the circle of her intimate friends was not large, but she was loved and cherished by all who knew her well and they will long miss her leave the gentle spirit, her merry greeting, her original talk of people and things, and her untiring interest in the welfare of those about her.

Death Through Carelessness.

Coroner Marion summoned a jury Wednesday to hold an inquest upon the body of Peter Anderson, who was killed in a moving train and was found on the Denver, Texas and P. R. road on Monday. The verdict returned was as follows:

We, the jury, find from the evidence produced before us, that the said Peter Anderson came to his death at Franklyn junction at 5 P.M., December 1, 1892, through his own carelessness, by jumping from a moving train, and we exonerate the Union Pacific company and its employees from all blame.

Nate Wilson, A. X. Fical, A. G. Keen, Eli Ellis, W. E. Edwards, C. E. Rogers.

The neighbors of the Rev. S. P. Lucas, pastor of the First Christian church, gave that gentleman a pleasant surprise Monday night last week. Mr. Lucas lost his driving pony. So when about thirty neighbors gathered around him they had a horse for him, as he was inclined to believe it was a saw horse.

But when he went out into the yard he found it was a horse of another color—that is a real genuine horse. He made a speech of acceptance expressing his thanks for the gift. Refreshments were served and a pleasant social hour was enjoyed. Mr. X. E. Irvin acted as master of ceremonies and made the speech of presentation.

The papers in the election contest case of C. E. Stiles vs. M. A. Reddy, or the state senator, were filed with the secretary of state Saturday. In addition to the other allegations contained in the other cases, the use of money in carrying the election is alleged against Mr. Reddy. The motion respecting the jurisdiction of the court in the contest over the county commissionership will be argued on the 26th of this month.

An application for an injunction has been made in the district court by Mr. Stark and Edward De La Vergne setting that the Mayor Gold Mining company be restrained from selling ore or from sealing any of its property. The hearing will occur on the 26th of this month.

The Crowell Rose company has recently moved its office in the city and removed all the furniture newly upholstered.

The Crowell Rose company has re-

## CHIEF CREEK LETTER.

From the Regulator Gazette Correspondent at the Gold Fields.

CHIEF CREEK, Dec. 10.—The work of coming and removing the Windsor mine, from its former location is rapidly progressing. It is hoped that the buildings will be reconstructed and ready for business at the corner of Bennett and Second at the beginning of the new year.

Yester E. Clark of San Antonio, Georgia; S. White and D. D. Swearington of Savannah, and E. E. McAnulty of Fort Worth, Texas, capitalists who are largely interested in mining property here, came into camp during the week.

Mr. W. A. Johnson, president of the Florence and Chappell Creek slate railroad is said to have purchased an interest in the Bimetallic bank of this city.

The Gold King, which is reported in good condition, is shipping to Denver and Pueblo. A full force of men has been put on.

An important discovery has been made within two miles of the town of a vein

of gold containing 25 per cent and upwards in lead. Some specimens ran as high as 25 per cent in lead, but in view

of the repeated attempts at finding

valuable claims by unscrupulous

parties, the owners are very unwilling to furnish fuller particulars at the present moment.

This discovery, which is authentically stated, is of great importance.

There is but little lead in the camp and its value in the smelting of ores is not

well known to need repetition. An offer

of \$5,000 was made for the claim.

A party of 12 men has been sent by

the Spring Creek Gold Mining and

Mining company in the name of

John C. Gregg, D. D.

Says the Golden Rule: "Few things are more difficult for men to decide than when and how far to oppose iniquitous human laws, such as the Chinese exclusion act passed by the last congress. We ought to obey God rather than man, but who God may be, recommend to the Chinese reliance of a law of our own country?" Fortunately for sensitive con-

sciences, the Chinese have taken the

matter characteristically in hand and

are doing nothing.

The Chinese require that before May 5, 1893, all

Chinese in the United States take out

registration papers before the collectors

of internal revenue of their districts,

and leave with them photographs of

themselves, for purposes of identifica-

tion. There are 107,500 Chinese in the

country, according to the census, and up

to date only five of these have complied

with the provisions of this law. The only

punalty provided is that the offenders

shall be carried back to China, at the ex-

pense of our government. At the low rate

of one hundred dollars apiece, this will

cost the next five years \$5,375,000, and

congress, in passing the bill, voted only

\$50,000 to put it in force. It would seem,

therefore, that our lawmakers might

for once, break through their stoic tradi-

tions, and indulge in a good, hearty

sigh at the expense of the American

dog in the manger."

A large cave has been discovered in

the Burnt Rock of the Calumet Mining

company.

J. Y. Lockwood has purchased an

eighty interest in the Sunsite mine which

is on the Colorado, for \$2,000.

The executive committee who were ap-

pointed to take charge of the work of

securing county division, met on Thurs-

day at the office of Judge Adams.

The following committees were appointed:

Finance—H. L. Schaefer, C. H. Wolfe,

R. E. Simmons, Abram Raay, C. J. McCoy, W. L. Spangler, George Gaston, to ob-

tain assessment valuation and population

of the proposed new county—A. M. Per-

rie, C. Y. Hawkins, Sam Strong; news-

paper committee—P. T. Donahue, C. H. Burden, P. A. Garrison, W. R. McCrea,

C. O. Quinn, J. M. Bell. It is believed

that at least \$2,500 will have to be raised

to do necessary work.

The new mining plan of the Zenobia

will be in operation during the coming

week, and they are confident of being

able to ship two carloads each week.

The Zenobia shaft is only about 100

yards southwest of the Pharmacist's

mine. The ore is of similar appearance, and it is believed by some that Zenobia is an extension of the Pharmacist.

The Elka Mining and Milling company

is one of the best organized companies

in the camp and is operating in a thor-

oughly developed section. The claims

of this company consist of the Elka, El,

and Elka Sure, the Little Zillie and Four

oxes and the Elka, the Zillie and Four

## A SILVER STRIKE

The Matter Considered in the House Committee.

NO AGREEMENT WAS REACHED.

The House Will Probably Have a Chance to Vote on a Free Coinage Bill—The Repeal of the Sherman Act Still in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The silver and anti-silver men in the house are engaged in a little skirmishing in anticipation of the failure of the Brussels international monetary conference, from which members say they expect nothing. Each side is now endeavoring to earn something of the purposes and views of the other side. There will, of course, be a free silver man and an anti-silver man with openly avowed opponents of the present Sherman law now; but it is not unlikely that something will be done at this session in either the way of the repeal of the Sherman law or the enactment of more regulation.

This morning the house coinage committee held its regular meeting. The day was set for consideration of the Williams bill to repeal the Sherman law. Mr. Williams, its author, was not present and according to the bill went over.

There was then some very informal general discussion of the silver question. A proposition was put forward in a rather indefinite shape that an opportunity be given in the house for a vote on the repeal of the Sherman law. The free coinage men were not unwilling that this should be done, but in order to preserve their present parliamentary advantage suggested that the measure by which to accomplish this was to take up the Bland bill, which at the last session was finally displaced by a few introductory motions after the speaker had found it necessary to cast the deciding vote on the bill. Mr. Blane and Mr. Pierce, the leaders of the free silver section of the Democratic party in the house, expressed a willingness to give the others an opportunity to offer the Williams and other bills as amendments to the Bland bill, provided that on their part the anti-silver men would agree to let the house come to a vote on the question of free coinage of silver and on other propositions more favorable to the extended use of silver currency than the present law. Messrs. Tracy and Taylor of Illinois, without committing themselves, were a little inclined to view of the case. The committee adjourned without action, however.

It is thought that if the committee was to agree unanimously upon some recommendation to the house that support of the resolu-

tions be obtained to a resolution making the silver bill a special order, but noting in the past history of the committee warrants the conclusion that it will be able to act harmoniously and as a unit on the question of consideration of silver legislation in the house.

## American Bimetallism Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the American Bi-metallic League:

Resolved, That the repeal of the act of May 3, 1884, which authorized the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion and the issue of \$240,000,000 in silver treasury notes thereon, without submitting any bill favoring free bimetallism, would be to the Missouri system precisely as it was under the demonetizing act of 1873, and thus deprive bimetallism of all the advantage gained in twenty years of earnest effort.

Resolved, That we are unequivocally opposed to any change in the existing law. And to this end we urge all friends of free bimetallic coinage to use every means in their power to prevent the repeal of the law, an act free bimetallic coinage legislation more favorable thereto than the present law was substituted at the same time and in the same act.

## STATE NEWS.

Governor and Mrs. Waite expect to leave for the capital city the first of the year. On their way to the scene of the governor's official labor, they will stop off at Canon City where a short visit will be paid to friends. The inauguration will take place in Denver, Jan. 10.—Aspen Leader.

Zug & Mooty, our enterprising grocers, have been awarded a government contract to furnish potatoes to the United States government in Texas. The contract calls for 150,000 pounds in excess and 13,000 pounds in excess. The above firm have also shipped a carload of coffee seed to Toledo, Ohio.—Fort Collins Express.

Great improvements are contemplated by the Union Pacific to be carried out next summer. About one hundred miles of new steel rails will be placed, mostly between Denver and Rio Grande, making an entire steel rail track between those points. It is said that when the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth line is through on the Missouri Pacific, it will run in solid over the Union Pacific from Pueblo instead of over the Denver and Rio Grande as at present.—Trinidad Advertiser.

Jefferson Reynolds is in Denver again after his visit to the points along the route of the Denver and El Paso Independent Railroad line. He said to a Republican representative that his trip had been very successful. At White Oaks twenty-three men subscribed \$25,000 towards the road and made assurances of double the amount. In El Paso he was assured that Trinidad will raise \$10,000 more. Mr. Reynolds thinks there will be trouble in raising the \$500,000 subscriptions required for preferred stock outside of Denver. The line is to cover 2000 miles from Denver to the City of Mexico over the Mexican Central railroad. Las Vegas has raised \$100,000 and \$100,000 is promised by Pueblo.

Buena Vista is to have a wood pulp paper mill. It will be located on North Cottonwood creek, about four miles from town.

The plant, besides furnaces, engines and pipe lines, will consist of a building 100x80 feet, two water wheels weighing 3,000 pounds each, five grinders, and two wet machines, mills, barkers, spitters, vats and rolls, in short, all the apparatus necessary to manufacture 10,000 cords of wood yearly into pulp, which will be shipped to the Denver paper mills. Water power will be used exclusively, and an ample supply being obtained by a pipeline from a point three-quarters of a mile below the Hot Springs hotel. A dam ten miles long will be constructed, using about 500,000 feet of lumber. The entire plant when complete will cost about \$80,000, and when in operation, furnish a monthly net to be recouped in a very sudden

payoff of \$2,000 or \$5,000. The company estimates that the present visible supply of timber will keep the mill supplied in operation for twenty-five years at least.

Forests are liable to astonish the world long with the announcement that it is natural gas to other manufacturers. For several years numerous boilers at oiling wells throughout the state have been heated by gas and boiler houses illuminated by it, and now this new source of heat and light has been introduced into the homes of numerous Florence citizens for heating. Some months ago Superintendent Robinson of the United Oil company piped gas into his home whereof has been used with great satisfaction. Now a dozen homes in Florence are using natural gas, and the other may be the new Florence home introduced gas into its building. The natural gas producer, like petroleum, is on the increase, and it is confidently believed that soon gas and oil yet to be found near Florence in much greater quantities, though there is now plenty of both. Natural gas can be found more sufficient for manufacturing purposes than that required by our present rate we may soon expect a great fall in Argentine exports. There has been even a more considerable rise in Brazilian securities than in Argentina during the week. Some time ago the customs revenue was so bad that fears were entertained that the government would not be able to pay the next coupon. But the customs revenue is now greatly recovered, and a more sanguine view is taken. The bonds have risen from about \$9 to nearly \$10, and as evidence of the favorable opinion now held here of Uruguayan prospects, it may be mentioned that a power sale offered \$10 for the Uruguayan government bonds held by the Bank of England, among the Baring assets, and that offer was declined. The bond informed of opinion that the offer was a good one; but Messrs. Baring Bros. hope to be able to get at least \$10 before very long, in any case, to change that is taking place in the market of South American securities greatly improves the prospects of the United States Senate to try to prevent the confirmation of Mr. J. D. McCormick United States Judge for the District of Columbia. The place is vacant, President Harrison has made his nomination, Mr. McCormick is in every way a fit man for the place, and enough to be promptly confirmed.

It is reported that the Standard Mining company has been offered \$10 per ton for the seven-ton tons of ore upon its dump, by one of the mining companies of Cripple Creek.

Mr. W. W. Conley, a prominent lawyer of Aspen and a director in several large mining companies, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

It is understood that Rev. E. B. Lucas, pastor of the Christian church, has received a flattering offer from a church in California. Mr. Lucas' pastorate closes early January.

The Kans Franco Rose company held its annual election of officers last night with the following result: E. E. Basy, re-elected foreman; first assistant, E. Brusse; second assistant, J. W. S. S. secretary; E. F. Scribner, treasurer; Chas. St. John. At the conclusion of the election the members of the company adjourned to Bower's and had supper.

**Worsening a Smooth Game.**

A man by the name of Harry J. Beaumont has been passing himself off in Pueblo and other towns as a member of the firm of Graham & Elizozar, commissioners of the imperial railway in China. He has accepted the position of chief engineer of the road and will make with him the Celestial empire a large corps of experienced railroad builders to assist in the work. The franchise for the road is in the hands of an Eastern syndicate, with General Dodge as its head. The concession was granted by the emperor of China after years of maneuvering and wire pulling on the part of the special agents sent to the antipodes to work up his majesty's interest in the innovation. The road will be 10 miles long.—Denver News.

**South African Gold Mines.**

Wal Street Journal.

References to the English market are now so far off as to indicate something in regard to the stability in Africa, which had a very marked rise. Xerif shares are of South African gold mines, and the interest in them derives importance, not merely from the speculative movement underway, but because it denotes a production of gold so large as to be a factor of importance in the go and supply of the world. The output from Johannesburg has risen to something over \$20,000,000 gold per annum, and the best authorities do not think it extravagant to expect the output to increase from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year within a few years. The gold fields are very extensive and the development has brought down prices, and scope of descriptions into a country which was practically unknown two years and a half ago. There are thirteen miles now specially productive. The capital of these mines ranges from \$50,000 to \$50,000 and the dividends paid this year run from 20 to 45 per cent. The gold production during seven months, April to October, inclusive, steadily increased. The aggregate output rose from 28,000 ounces in April to 33,000 ounces in July and nearly 35,000 ounces in October. In a few cases there have been marked changes in the monthly output of gold, but as a whole, the yield has been sufficiently uniform to show well developed tensile and systematic mining.

**American Securities Abroad.**

Boston Financial Chronicle.

The American department of the stock exchange is weak and neglected. The inclination of operators here was to welcome the election of Mr. Cleveland and to look for a considerable rise in prices. But the different view taken in New York has disappointed the market. Operators, therefore, are more cautious and the general public less bold altogether. As regards South America, the financial houses and leading operators interested are sanguine. The premium on gold has fallen to 17. At the worst, it will be recouped, it was as high as 25 per cent. The fall shows a great economic improvement and a revival of confidence; but at the same time it is to be recouped, that is a very sudden

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The only Pure Cream of Tallow Powder—No Ammonia, No Acid.

See in Millions of Boxes—20 Years the Standard.

such as is now going on, Mr. A. C. Bowditch, assistant superintendent of the Argentine Republic being in Europe, the fewer paper dollars are exchanged for the more rapidly do the rates of producers disappear. Therefore the decline in the gold premium continues at the present rate we may soon expect a great fall in Argentine exports. There has been even a more considerable rise in Brazilian securities than in Argentina during the week.

Sometimes ago the customs revenue was so bad that fears were entertained that the government would not be able to pay the next coupon. But the customs revenue is now greatly recovered, and a more sanguine view is taken. The bonds have risen from about \$9 to nearly \$10, and as evidence of the favorable opinion now held here of Uruguayan prospects, it may be mentioned that a power sale offered \$10 for the Uruguayan government bonds held by the Bank of England, among the Baring assets, and that offer was declined. The bond informed of opinion that the offer was a good one; but Messrs. Baring Bros. hope to be able to get at least \$10 before very long, in any case, to change that is taking place in the market of South American securities greatly improves the prospects of the United States Senate to try to prevent the confirmation of Mr. J. D. McCormick United States Judge for the District of Columbia. The place is vacant, President Harrison has made his nomination, Mr. McCormick is in every way a fit man for the place, and enough to be promptly confirmed.

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A man by the name of Harry J. Beaumont has been passing himself off in Pueblo and other towns as a member of the firm of Graham & Elizozar, commissioners of the imperial railway in China. He has accepted the position of chief engineer of the road and will make with him the Celestial empire a large corps of experienced railroad builders to assist in the work. The franchise for the road is in the hands of an Eastern syndicate, with General Dodge as its head. The concession was granted by the emperor of China after years of maneuvering and wire pulling on the part of the special agents sent to the antipodes to work up his majesty's interest in the innovation. The road will be 10 miles long.—Denver News.

**South African Gold Mines.**

Wal Street Journal.

References to the English market are now so far off as to indicate something in regard to the stability in Africa, which had a very marked rise. Xerif shares are of South African gold mines, and the interest in them derives importance, not merely from the speculative movement underway, but because it denotes a production of gold so large as to be a factor of importance in the go and supply of the world. The output from Johannesburg has risen to something over \$20,000,000 gold per annum, and the best authorities do not think it extravagant to expect the output to increase from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year within a few years. The gold fields are very extensive and the development has brought down prices, and scope of descriptions into a country which was practically unknown two years and a half ago. There are thirteen miles now specially productive. The capital of these mines ranges from \$50,000 to \$50,000 and the dividends paid this year run from 20 to 45 per cent. The gold production during seven months, April to October, inclusive, steadily increased. The aggregate output rose from 28,000 ounces in April to 33,000 ounces in July and nearly 35,000 ounces in October. In a few cases there have been marked changes in the monthly output of gold, but as a whole, the yield has been sufficiently uniform to show well developed tensile and systematic mining.

**American Securities Abroad.**

Boston Financial Chronicle.

The American department of the stock exchange is weak and neglected. The inclination of operators here was to welcome the election of Mr. Cleveland and to look for a considerable rise in prices. But the different view taken in New York has disappointed the market. Operators, therefore, are more cautious and the general public less bold altogether. As regards South America, the financial houses and leading operators interested are sanguine. The premium on gold has fallen to 17. At the worst, it will be recouped, it was as high as 25 per cent. The fall shows a great economic improvement and a revival of confidence; but at the same time it is to be recouped, that is a very sudden

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## FOR NEWS STUDY

## BROADWAY, N.Y.

## PROSPECTIVE LIST OF STOCKS

## NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin W. Steele, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th day of December, A.D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the County Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, Thomas J. Fisher, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, to make my final settlement as such administrator, pro tem, of the same, and will then apply to the circuit court, as such administrator, for a decree of finality. At which time and upon payment of any interest or costs, and expenses of suit, if any there be, the present objections to the administration of the estate of Benjamin W. Steele, deceased.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

State of Edward C. Brinley, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Edward C. Brinley, of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, on the 28th day of December, A.D. 1892, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having their claims adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are directed to make immediate payment to the undersigned at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 30th day of November, A.D. 1892.

R. B. TAYLOR, Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

State of L. J. Hammon, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of L. J. Hammon, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, on the 28th day of December, A.D. 1892, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having their claims adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are directed to make immediate payment to the undersigned at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 30th day of November, A.D. 1892.

R. B. TAYLOR, Administrator.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE

State of Walter Scott Mining and Milling Company, in corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Colorado, on the 3rd day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1892, by its certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1892, in book 1, page 10, in the records of said county, to the Trustee, to wit, Walter Scott, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000, being the value of the property of said company, being the property of the state of Colorado, in the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the 1st day of